

# Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover



## THE BEST PREACHING

If you've some doctrine in your mind,  
And you aspire to teach it,  
The surest method you can find  
Is just to hold your tongue confined  
And let your practice preach it.

## WHEN WINDOW SHADES ARE OLD

Nothing gives a more untidy, uncleaned-for look to a room than worn and shabby shades at the window. They are not very easy to keep in order, for they get constant wear and tear, and much dust and dampness come in contact with them. Here are some suggestions for prolonging their life and keeping their appearance fresh and trim:

**IN THE BEGINNING.**  
In the beginning it pays to get shades of a good quality. They look well until they are really worn out. The cheaper ones soon crack and show little pinheads of daylight through their broken surface. They sag more quickly than the expensive ones, and the cheap rollers are more likely to get out of order, too, than the first-class ones.

The shade should be long enough so that when it is pulled down to cover the window it is not necessary to strain it; that is to say, when it is down, there should be two or three thicknesses of the Holland or other cambric still on the roller.

If by chance a shade is too short for this it can be easily lengthened at home. Buy some heavy and strong cloth the color of the shade. A good quality of paper cambric will do. Untack the shade from the roller and stitch a strip of the new material, the width of the shade, to its top. Cut this strip wide enough to give the desired added length to the shade, and tack it carefully on the roller again.

When the lower edge of a shade becomes soiled, it is possible to reverse the shade. Untack the upper edge and turn and stitch a neat hem. Run the stick from the old hem in this. Then rip out the old hem and tack that end of the shade on the roller.

The best way to clean the shades is to lay them flat on the floor and rub them with powdered bath brick, with a stiff brush.

**PAINT THE CRACKED ONES.**  
A cracked shade can be greatly benefited with a coat of oil paint, bought in a can at a paint shop. The shade should be laid on the floor, on a sheet of newspaper, and painted thoroughly on one side. When this is thoroughly dry the shade should be turned and painted on the other side.

Some persons use the fabric of the old and soiled shades in this way: Soak the old shades in soap and water and then rub them on a rubbing board and boil them. This proceeding takes out much of the sizing or dressing put in them to make them stiff and shiny. The resulting cloth is strong and can be used for cleaning cloths.

## Fashions and Fads

Ribbon and jewelry are worn together. A narrow ribbon is fitted snugly around the neck with a gemmed brooch or buckle.

The new high collar appears on the new blouses; the height is in the back, where its fullness spreads, leaving the effect of the collar high.

The closely fitted, slim sweater is the most comfortable and satisfactory garment to wear under a heavy coat for motoring, skating or walking.

The new taffetas are either striped or plaid, in imitation of the old-fashioned taffetas. They are rich and soft, with just a suggestion of rustle.

The rose is a very much favored flower. It is made of satin and velvet, chiffon and net and arranged in garlands or worn singly. There is no end of original schemes for introducing rose garniture on a costume.

The newest coats hang very loose and fall from the shoulders.

Garters of heavy, coarse, mesh lace are the latest novelty.

The old-fashioned "koffering" and rose quilling have returned.

Challis is to be one of the fashionable materials for spring.

Popular in combination are antique blue and tobacco brown.

Roman stripe is in everything—in woollens, silks and cottons.

Metal brooches are no longer on the top of fashion's wave.

The coats of suits flare.

## Your Hair

Show formula, on each label, to your doctor. Ask him if there is a single injurious ingredient. Ask him if he thinks Ayer's Hair Vigor, as made from these ingredients, is the best preparation you could use for falling hair, or for dandruff. Does not color the hair.

## DRINK FONTICELLO

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and get a pair Steel Ball-Bearing  
Roller Skates for 79c in cash.



## CURRENT RECIPES

**Inexpensive and Tasty Dishes Made With Dried Fruit.**

The currants of this season are said to be particularly fine. Mix the fruit is appreciated by both adults and children, the following recipes may find appreciators:

### Brown Bread Pudding.

Take one-half pound of stale brown bread, four ounces of flour, four ounces of moist sugar, one-quarter of a pound of currants, four ounces of chopped beef suet, one-half teaspoonful of ground ginger, one ounce of finely-chopped, candied orange peel, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two eggs and a little milk.

In making it, first remove the crust from the bread and cut the soft part into slices; then soak in milk and water till quite soft. Press out the moisture and put the bread into a mixing bowl, adding to it the above-named dry ingredients. Beat up the eggs with a little milk and mix thoroughly with the mixture; then pour it into a buttered mold, tie over each a wet cloth, and boil or steam for about two hours. Serve with currant sauce.

### Current Cakes.

For these take one pound of flour, a quarter-pound of currants, a quarter-pound of granulated sugar, one-half teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one ounce of candied peel, one-half pound of butter, three eggs, a pinch of salt. Sift the flour, soda and cream of tartar, also the salt, together. Cream the butter and sugar in a mixing bowl; to them add the well-beaten eggs—preferably one at a time. Mix thoroughly, and, lastly, work in the fruit—the peel to be cut in fine shreds or chopped very small. Bake in a buttered cake tin, or in cake rings, for about forty minutes.

**Current Marmalade Pudding.**  
Four ounces of bread crumbs, four ounces of suet, four ounces of sugar, four ounces of marmalade, four ounces of currants, two ounces of flour, two eggs and a half-teaspoonful of milk.

Mix all the ingredients together; put in a pudding dish or mold and then dust it with sugar. Put in a pudding mixture, cover with greased paper and steam three hours.

### Current Lemon Pudding.

Put three ounces of suet, three ounces of bread crumbs, four ounces of currants, four ounces of sugar, one egg and the grated rind and juice of one lemon are required.

Mix all the ingredients together; put in a pudding dish, cover with greased paper and steam for two hours.

## THE AIR YOU BREATHE

The best air is sun-warmed and sun-stirred; those who want the best will seek life in the open as far as possible.

Air of city, village or country, at home or elsewhere, is not disease-laden or "deadly." Air is similar the world over.

We may live in a hot, cold, moist or dry climate, on the mountain or in the valley, air everywhere is favorable to health.

Ventilation is not always possible at public meetings, and some impure air must be endured for the sake of convenience to others.

Concerning drafts of air, these are sometimes injurious to delicate persons, unless busy with work or in motion, then they are beneficial.

Pure air is attainable by raising all windows a little, more in warm and less in cold weather, and leaving all doors between rooms ajar.

Outdoor air, day or night, rain or shine, summer or winter, is best for those who have vigor to stand it, and to take wind, weather, sunshine and storm and enjoy it.

### A Theatre Cap.

For evening wear at the theatres, says a French exchange, some of the handsomest women wear a kind of cap in black tulle without a crown, where one portion shades the eyes while the remainder finishes in a high pleated bandeau at the back. The tulle is kept in its place by a band of black velvet surrounding the head.

The fashionable blouse of the moment is white mousseline de sole, with a touch of brilliant color introduced somewhere.

Rich flower tones appear in the color of the new fabrics.

## NEEDLES AND PINS

A woman's troubles begin whenever she wants a needle or pin and cannot find one. There are probably many to be particularly fine. Mix the fruit is appreciated by both adults and children, the following recipes may find appreciators:

The varieties of needle books on sale are legion. There is one that is especially convenient. It has a neat little pressed paper cover—the sort that suggests leather. There are a dozen sheets, perhaps, inside the cover, and each is labeled at the bottom with the number of needles it contains. One sheet reads "Embroidery," another "Chenille and Yarn," and others declare by their titles that they hold straw needles, darning needles, upholstery needles and sharps for ordinary sewing. One sheet holds a little bodkin, which is nothing more than a ribbon needle, after all.

There is not much excuse, nowadays, to be without a supply of pins of all sizes and shapes. The various paste-board boxes that are sold stuck full of pins of every size with heads of every shape and color are cheap and convenient.

Small papers containing half a dozen large pins—for veils, for veils, for small hats and for various other articles—are another convenience.

There are attractive little celluloid roosters whose backs are stuck full of colored-headed pins which suggest feathers—rather bristling feathers, to be sure, but feathers just the same.

Miss Olive Schreiner is the shyest of celebrities. She is visiting friends in a quiet corner of London and refuses almost all invitations.

Krassavina Tressa, a bright fourteen-year-old girl, who lives at Woolwich, Long, possesses the wonderful faculty, for her age, of being able to speak four languages fluently, and has recently distinguished herself acting as court interpreter.

Miss Eva Booth, the late "General's" favorite daughter, has again added to her laurels as the family peace-maker, having reconciled her brothers, Bramwell and Ballington, who had not spoken for years.

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## MENU

**Breakfast.**  
Stewed Pears Cereal  
Corn Bread Country Sausage Coffee

**Luncheon.**  
Biscuits Eggs Baked in Peppers Tea  
Tomato Salad with Mayonnaise Gingerbread

**Dinner.**  
Mock Turtle Soup  
Hamburg Steak surrounded with carrot balls  
Peas French Fried Potatoes Coffee  
Lemon Meringue Pie

**Mock-Turtle Soup.**  
Roll a calf's head until the meat leaves the bones. Leave it in the seasoned soup until the next day; then take it out, scrape off the fat, and remove the bones. Put in the jelly stock over the fire with the bones, the ears, chopped, one grated carrot, one sliced onion, a bunch of soup herbs, a teaspoonful of allspice, a saltspoonful of paprika, and salt to taste. Boil for one hour. Take from the fire, strain, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in as much brown flour, add two tablespoonfuls of kitchen bouquet, and when the soup is thickened, drop in the tongue and parts of the cheek cut into dice. Add a gill of sherry and a lemon and pour upon the forcemeat balls by rubbing the brains to a paste with a hard-boiled egg, a little browned flour and the yolk of a raw egg. Roll them in brown flour and let them stand in a quick oven until lightly crusted over.

## WOMEN EVERYWHERE

**A Chatty Collection of Fresh Facts About the Fair Sex.**

Miss Trehawk Davies is the first woman in the world to "loop the loop" in an aeroplane. She was a passenger in Gustav Hamel's monoplane on January 2, when he performed all sorts of aerial feats, steep-banked turns, spiral dives and severe loops.

After climbing to just over 1,000 feet, Hamel made a perfect loop, during which he descended about 300 feet. Mounting again to 1,000 feet, he described a second circle, at the top of which the machine appeared to stop dead. After hovering for a moment or two it planed down on its back, but Hamel held it well in hand, and with a sharp nose-dive brought it to its normal position.

Miss Trehawk Davies is the most daring and experienced flying woman alive. She has crossed the Channel several times by aeroplane, and has made other long voyages. Though so fond of flying, she has not hitherto acted as her own pilot.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn has taken a house in Paris and converted it into a palace of beauty. She has a Roman room, where she receives her guests in flower-beds, a Louis Seize room, to which only her inner circle of friends are admitted. In fact, every room is in furniture of a "period," and each has a special significance for Mrs. Glyn. In one she writes, in another she entertains and in another she talks to her intimates.

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## The Great Trials of History

THE TRIAL OF SALEM WITCHES

The people of Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century, like all other Christian people at that time, at least with extremely rare individual exceptions, believed in the reality of a hideous crime called witchcraft. In a few instances witches were believed to have appeared in New England in the earlier years, but the cases had been sporadic. With three or four exceptions, no person appears to have been punished for witchcraft in Massachusetts, nor convicted of it, for more than sixty years after the settlement.

The first real show of the witchcraft spirit came in 1632. In February, when the daughter of Samuel Parris, the minister of Salem village, and a niece, began to have strange caprices. The former was a child of nine and the latter twelve. In the family of the minister were two slaves, John and Tituba, whom he had brought from the West Indies. The two children started the neighborhood by their unaccountable performances, creeping under tables, assuming strange and painful attitudes and uttering inarticulate cries. This went on for some time, when the twelve-year-old daughter of a neighbor also began to act strangely. The families became distressed and the neighbors alarmed.

These children would fall into convulsions and utter piercing shrieks. At other times they would force their limbs into grotesque postures, and become incapable of speech and motion. At length it was declared that nothing short of witchery was the trouble. The physicians were perplexed and baffled, and naturally encouraged by the verdict of physician and ministers, countenanced by Mr. Parris and the church members, these "afflicted" children, as they and some other girls and women similarly affected in the village were now called, began their accusations.

The first persons mentioned were Tituba, the Indian slave; Goody Osborn, a bedridden woman, whose mind was affected by many troubles, physical and mental, and Sarah Good, a friendless, forlorn creature, who was looked upon as a vagrant.

In March, 1632, the first examinations were held in the meetinghouse in Salem village. John Hawthorne, ancestor of the novelist, and Jonathan Corwin, acting as magistrates, the three accused having previously been remanded to jail. The victims did not receive fair treatment, for their guilt was assumed from the first, and no counsel was allowed.

At the trial it was brought out that the children were tortured whenever the accused looked at them. During the months of April and May of 1632, Justices Hawthorne and Corwin, with Marshal George Herrick, were busy setting the witches into jail, and the good people were startled, astounded and terror-stricken at the number who were seized.

Brigadier Bishop, who had been accused of witchcraft twenty years before, was the first to be brought to trial. So, as there was no doubt about

her, she was quickly condemned and was hung on the 10th day of June in the presence of a crowd of sad and frightened people.

The new Governor, Philip, who had just arrived, fell in with the prevailing law of the court. On the 30th of June Sarah Good, Rebecca Nurse, Susannah Martin, Elizabeth Howe and Sarah Wilder were brought to trial. All were found guilty except Nurse, who, being a church member, was acquitted by the jury.

In her first trial Tituba, the slave, confessed under threats from Satan, who had most often appeared to her as a man in black, accompanied by a yellow bird, she had tortured the girls, and named as her accomplices two women, Good and Osborn. Tituba was sent to the Boston Jail, where she remained until the delusion was over. She was then sold to pay the expenses of her imprisonment and is lost to history.

Within a few months several hundred people in Salem and near-by places were thrown into jail. On the 5th of August a new batch was haled before the court. They were all quickly convicted and sentenced and were hanged on Gallows Hill. It was not long before the jails were full. One hundred and fifty prisoners awaited trial; 200 more were accused or suspected.

Finally, on the second Wednesday in October, 1632, about a fortnight after the last hanging of eight in Salem, the representatives of the colonial assembly, and the people of Andover, their minister joining with them, appeared with their remonstrance against the workings of the witch tribunals. A reversal came at last. At the following trials the juries changed sooner than the clergy. At the January session of the court in 1633 only three were convicted, and they were reprieved, and in the spring Governor Philip, being about to leave the country, pardoned all who were condemned, and the jails were delivered. The excitement subsided as rapidly as it had arisen, but the evil work was done.

THE ART OF TRAVELING

A Word or Two for Those Who Go A-Journeing.

Are you a good traveler, and do you know how to make yourself comfortable without causing discomfort to others who are traveling with you? Traveling is a fine art, and the woman who achieves a long journey and arrives at her destination fresh and smart and good tempered is an artist.

One of the most amusing features of a Continental trip is watching one's fellow-travelers and dividing them into two classes—wise and foolish. The wise traveler is one who takes plenty of time over her packing, so she is not hurried and distracted when she starts. And she is able to think ahead and plan what she needs on the journey. The rug, the luncheon basket, the light literature, and possibly a pillow she uses as she wishes to doze comfortably.

Also the wise traveler does not indulge in too much hand luggage so that her belongings take up more than her share of space in the carriage, and if she can she selects a seat by the window in order that she may control the supply of fresh air.

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